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FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF MAY.—The well known A 1 Fast Clipper Ship WAR SPIRIT 1234 Tons Register, J. R. Luckes, Commander, has good accommodation for a few Cabin Passengers. For terms of Freight or Passage apply to S. Burstall & Co., or to the Captain on board.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

TO SAIL ABOUT 15th MAY. The A 1, Ship SOUTH CAROLINA, H. M. Shapcott, Commander, has superior accommodation for passengers, who will be provided with bed and bedding. For terms apply to Captain Shapcott, on board or to,

COUPLAND & Co.
Agents.

Bombay, 16th April 1862.

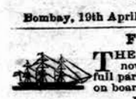
FOR LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE EIGHTH MAY.—The fine very Fast Sailing Clipper Ship BRUNELLE, 1122 Tons, A. Ornsey, Commander, has excellent accommodation for families or individuals. Apply to Captain Ornsey on board, or to

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.
Agents.

Bombay, 19th April 1862.

FOR SALE.



THE A 1 ship MONICA, 1194 Tons, now lying in Bombay Harbour. For full particulars apply to Captain Will, on board, or to

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 2nd April 1862.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship BEHAR, (1,600 Tons, and 350 H. P.) Captain G. S Brooks, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on SUNDAY, the 27th April, at 5 A. M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 21st April 1862.

FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

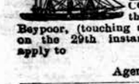
THE BOMBAY STEAM N. Co's Steamer "PIONEER," Captain Mason, will be dispatched for the above Ports on the 10th May next.

For Freight and Cabin passage and further particulars apply at the Co.'s Office, Medow Street to

L. C. De Menezes.
Manager B. S. N. Co.

B. S. N. Co.'s Office, 18th April 1862.

FOR MALABAR COAST.



THE CALCUTTA AND BURMAH STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY Limited, will despatch the Screw steamer CORINGA, to Beypoor, (touching at the usual ports on the Coast) on the 29th instant. For Freight, Passage, &c. apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. and B. S. N. Coy. limited.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN AND BACK—The Bombay Steam Navigation Company propose despatching a Steamer to Cochin, touching at the usual intermediate Ports, on the following date, viz.:—

On Saturday the 10th May.

No freight received on the day of sailing.

Apply to the Manager of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company at the Company's Office, No. 20, Medow Street, Fort.

L. C. De Menezes,
Manager of the B. S. N. Co.

25th April 1862.

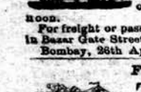
FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Steamer TILLY, for Kurrachee, on TUESDAY the 6th May, at 6 o'clock P. M touching, should inducement offer, at Porebunder and Dwarka.

For Passage, Freight, and further particulars, apply &c. as above.

28th April 1862.

FOR SURAT.



THE well-known and fast-sailing Steamer PHLOX, Puddicombe, Master, will start for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 28th instant, at Noon.

For freight or passage, apply at the Steamer's Office in Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 26th April 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. Taunton, Commander, will start for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 10 A. M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 26th April 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE new fast-sailing Screw steamer JOENSTON CASTLE, 197 Tons Register, Captain Main, will be despatched THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 26th instant, at 5 o'clock P. M.

For First Class Passage apply to

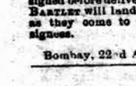
Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co.,
1, Rampart Row.

For deck passage and Freight, apply to the manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

N. B. This steamer has very superior accommodation for first Class Passengers.

Bombay, 26th April 1862.

FOR SURAT.



THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer VICTORIA, Goolam Ahmed, Commander, thoroughly repaired, and a 1st Class Ship as per Certificate, and having excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers, will start for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 28th inst., at 10 A. M. positively. Apply to Jeveekhund Atmaram Kapadia Wala, at Bazar Gate Street.

"JOSHUA" FROM LIVERPOOL.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS by this vessel are informed that a General Average Bond will have to be signed before delivery orders are countersigned Captain Bazzler will land and warehouse all unclaimed goods as they come to hand, at expense and risk of Consignees.

COUPLAND & Co.
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd April 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Douglas Castle*, Sealey Master, from Liverpool, are hereby requested to send off Boats for their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.

The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have once left the ship's Deck.

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.
Agents for Captain Sealey.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Burlington*, Captain Howes, from London, are requested to send off Boats to receive the same as it comes to hand, failing which it will be landed by the undersigned at the expence and risk of the concerned, Captain Howes will not be responsible for the condition of any Package, after it has once left his vessel's deck.

W. NICOL & Co.
Agents of Captain Howes.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of GOODS per Ship *Kennington*, Edwards, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expence and risk of the concerned.

RITCHIE STEUART & Co.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Glenelva*, from Liverpool, are hereby requested to send off Boats for their goods as they come to hand, otherwise the Captain will land them at their expense and risk, Captain Muir will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left his vessel's deck.

W. NICOL & Co.
Agents.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks of vessels and steamers and grant Policies on behalf of Reliance Marine Insurance Company of Calcutta payable in Bombay, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghae and London.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 19th March 1862.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, will not be answerable for any debts the crew of my Vessel may contract during my stay in this port.

HENRY FULLER, MASTER.
Barque Countess of *Yarborough*.

Bombay, 24th April 1862.

NOTICE.

TO THE CLERGY AND TRUSTEES OF CHURCHES. Landing ex *Mary Shepherd*, Tent (Sacramental Wine) at Rs. 29 per dozen. Apply at the Godowns of

LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 17th April 1862.

NOTICE.

THE WINE sold by CRAWFORD & Co. by Public Auction on MONDAY last was not at all on my account, but was on account and risk of Messrs. Cardwell, Parsons & Co.

COWASJEE ARDASEER FURDOONJEE.

Friday, 25th April 1862.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

MONDAY, the 28th April, 1862, when will be produced, without fail, Bulwer's Play of the

Lady of Lyons.

Under the kind patronage of the Hon'ble W. E. Frere, Member of Coun il.

To conclude with *a Screaming Farce.*

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THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, the 26th April, another brilliant Representation under the Patronage of His Highness Maharaja Pertabsing, the Rana of Jalwar, commencing at half past 8 precisely.

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1 Solo Clarionette player.
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Musicians wishing to enter His Excellency's service, and those ought to be acquainted well with the above Instruments, are requested to apply to J. De Souza, Esq. Director of Music H. E. 1st. N. N. T., Chuddaghaut; or to Captain W. R. Round, Commanding H. E. 1st N. N. T. Chuddaghaut. From either of these gentlemen full particulars regarding Pay, Clothes, &c. can be obtained.

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AN AIRY UPPER-STORIED SMALL BUNGALOW, near the sea-shore at Girgaum, near the Portuguese Chapel. Apply to Mr. Rustomjee Jeejeebhoy Naravalla, at Messrs. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama and Co.'s, No. 1, Horaby Row, Fort.

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Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

To the Shareholders of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office, Medow Street, on TUESDAY NEXT, the 29th April at noon.

By order of the Directors,
L. C. D. MENEZES,
Manager B. S. N. Company.

Bombay Steam Navigation Company's Office, 16th April 1862.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to an Advertisement which has for the last few days appeared in the local Newspapers, dated from Ferozepore 21st March 1862, and bearing the name of Hormusjee Cowasjee Marker, whereby Notice purports to be given that my interest in the firm of Cowasjee Framjee's Sons ceased from the above mentioned date; I the undersigned Framjee Cowasjee do hereby give Notice that the business hitherto carried on in Bombay under the name of Cowasjee Framjee's Sons still continues to be conducted by me, and that the said Hormusjee Cowasjee Marker has no right or authority to insert the Advertisement alluded in the papers or to give notice that the Firm will not hold itself responsible for debts incurred by me. The business for the present is being carried on as heretofore despite the exertions of those (who are well known to me), who for interested motives are creating difficulties and misunderstandings between my brother and myself. The business in Bombay is under my sole control, and all persons are hereby cautione against dealing with Hormusjee Cowasjee Marker in relation thereto. Dated this day, 8th April 1862.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE.

FOR SALE.

A PATENT SLIP with all its appurtenances as it lies at the Bombay Steam Navigation Company's Store Room, at Colaba.

A pair of Marine Engines of 24 Horse power, with spare gear, well adapted for steamers in the Surat Line, lying as above

For particulars apply to the Manager Bombay Steam Navigation Company's Office, Fort.

L. C. DeMENEZES,
Manager B. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 10th April 1862.

FOR SALE,

HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN NAVY LIST, Corrected up to 1st April 1862.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

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The Constable of the Tower	8	12
Scripture Stories	2	12
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Moore's Melodies, with Music	7	8
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Alexander Smith's City Poems	3	12
Browning's Men and Women. 2 vols.	9	0
Forbes's Bagh-o-Bahar	6	0
Burton's City of the Saints	13	8
Kid on the Canary	0	12
Forbes's Hindoostanee Manual	2	12
&c. &c. &c.		

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AND

East Street Poona.

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MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay and those at Out-stations that she has just received Overland the following, viz:—

Ladies Hats richly trimmed with Velvet and Feathers.
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"Wedding and Mourning orders, carefully and pomptly executed."

N. B —Orders from Out-stations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, or no notice will be taken of them.

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JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Joejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c—the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee,; the latter with discriptive Letter Press by Dr. Wilson.

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A series of 45 Photographs illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

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A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

THOMAS CRAWFORD.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street.

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THE following PICTURES on Glass and Paper are now for sale at the Photographic Rooms of the undersigned.

GLASS SLIDES.

Table Rock.
Below Table Rock.
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Horse Shoe Falls do.
Suspension Bridge.
From foot of Biddle Stairs.
Ice Cave behind Horse Shoe Falls.
Ice Bridge.
Rapids from Lunar Island.
On Lunar Island.
Lunar Island Scenery.
American Falls.
Point View Summer.
Ship *Canada* at Sea.
Ice Bridge and Falls.

PAPER SLIDES.

Quebec City.
From Lunar Island.
Lunar Island from Goat Island.
From Point View.
From Tarapin Tower.
Lunar Island Bridge.
Table Rock from the Falls
Underneath Goat Island.
Below Table Rock.
Table Rock and Falls
Horse Shoe Falls.
Tarapin Tower.
Laureate Falls Quebec.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
No. 1, Church Gate.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this office until TUESDAY the 29th inst., for supplying, during the ensuing year, small Stores for the use of these Works. List of articles may be obtained at this office in the Storekeeper's room, between 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. (Sunday excepted) daily.

J. KING,
Chief Resident Engineer Bombay Water Works.

Freelands, B. W. W.'s Office, 23th April 1862.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Umbernath Shreecrustna, the legal heir of the late Cassebaee, widow of the late Janardhun Pootlajee, deceased, has applied to the Collector of Bombay for the transfer from the name of the said Cassebaee to his name of an Oart called Bhundarwadee, situated at Lower Mahim, opposite the Temple of Shree Pruthadavee, standing in the Collector's Books under No 414, and assessed under No. 135: any person having a claim against the said property by way of Mortgage, Inheritance or gift is required to make known the same to Messrs. Bickerseth and Cleveland, the Solicitors to the said Umbernath Shreecrustna, or to the Collector of Bombay, within fourteen days from this day, and also to produce any Paper, Document, Deed or Gift, which may be in his her or their possession regarding the said Property, and Notice is hereby further given, that in default thereof the Transfer will be completed.

UMBERNATH SHREECRUSTNA.

Bombay, 24th April 1862.

Will be ready in a few days.

THE SIND DIRECTORY.

CONSISTING of about 330 closely printed 8vo. pages. Comprising every information connected with the Revenue, Finance, Agriculture, Commerce, &c. of the Province.

In addition to the usual information pertaining to a Directory, will be found a general description of the Province, and the principal Towns. A Chronological Register of Events from 1843 to 1861. The Services of the Sind Horse from 1839 to 1861. A brief Memoir of the late General John Jacob, C.B. Hints on Irrigation. Cotton Cultivation. Wool Trade. Regulations of the Cantonment Bazar. Circular Orders by Commissioner. Selections from the General Orders of the late Sir C. Napier, Governor of Sind. Port and Harbour Rules and Regulations. Assessed Taxes. Government Resolution regarding the sale of Waste Lands, &c. &c.

A general description of the Punjab, and an Abstract from the Administrative Report for 1860-61.

The Directory will be accompanied with a neatly executed Map, showing the division of the Province, principal roads, &c.—A Plan of Kurrachee, showing the Civil and Military Limits, and the Harbour Improvement Works in Progress.—A Code of Signals made between Munora Point and the Camp at Kurrachee.

Price to Subscribers ..... Rs. 5.
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Outstation Orders must be accompanied with an advice of remittance. By remitting an additional Two Annas the Directory can be sent to any part of India, post free.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. STEPHENS have on Commission Sale, a pair of stylish Bay Arab HORSES, young, sound, and standing 15 hands high. To be seen on giving one hour's notice.

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MAHABLESHWAR POTATOES of the first sort for sale. Price Rs. 6 per basket of four maunds. Apply to Burjorjee Dorabjee Patell, opposite the Post Office.

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COMPRISING—

Raspberry Drops.
Mixed Drops.
Mixed Caraways.
Barley Sugar Scales.
Mixed Lozenges.
Colored Almonds.
Rose Lozenges.
Peppermint Lozenges.

Rs. 1½ per Bottle.

Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

For Sale at Mr. Ginger's Veterinary Establishment, Girgaum Road.

A S

COMMERCIAL.

DAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Saturday, 26th April 1862.

EXCHANGE.

More Bills were placed on the Market yesterday and rates for the Mail close firmer.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight	2s. 09/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 01/16d.
Do. Bank Rates	Do. do.	2s. 02d. to 2s. 07/16d.
Calcutta	Sight	1 Prem.
Madras	30 days' sight	101½
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 219 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent.	70 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	32
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	80 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	7 do.	102 do.
Commercial Bank	500	5 do.	14 do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	32 do.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	½ Prem.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Par.
Do. New Shares	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 5 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Nomi. [sh. Div.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 20,000 do.
Chabba Press Company	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Chabba Land Company	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 11,500 do.
ElphinstoneLandCompany	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 4,300 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 375 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 275 p. sh.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	[Prem. nom. (p. Ann. 450 p. sh.	Rs. 300 Div.
Do. New Shares	625	.....	Rs. 40 Prem.
Do. New Shares	625	.....	Rs. 25 p. sh.
Victoria Spinning Co	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	1500	.....	Rs. 350 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	.....	Rs. 350 do.
Manekjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Co.	350	.....	Rs. 150 do.
Throstle Mill Company	4,000	.....	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company	4,500	.....	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	Nominal.
Loan 1835-36	95
Loan 1842-43	95
Loan 1854-55	95
New Five Per Cent. Loan	105
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	111

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-6
New England Notes	Nominal.
Bank Dollars	Rs. 230 Nominal
Do.	250 do.
Do.	227 do.
Crowns	213½ do.
Spanish Pieces	205
Silver	106½
Gold	15-14

FREIGHTS.

To London (Cotton) ready	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.
May loading	£3 10s. 0d.
(Seeds)	£2 0s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ready	£2 15s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d.
(Seeds)	£2 10s. 0d.
To China	Rs. 9 to 10 per candy.
To Clyde	no offers.

PRICES CURRENT (APRIL 26th, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba:

New Broach, ready	Rs.	Per candy 227 to 228
New Dholleras, and Bhownuggur	"	221 to 223
New Oomrawuttee	"	195 to 200
New Comptas	"	198 to 203
New Dharwar, Sawgimed	"	178 to 183
New Sarees, and Nuggar	"	190 to 195
New Varsvul	"	198 to 203
Khandeish	"	175 to 180
New Pondichee	"	200 to 203
New Acoote	"	215 to 216
New Mangalore	"	200 to 203
NEW COTTON to Arrive:		
Broach and Surat (May)	"	224 to 225
Dholleah and Bhownugger (Do.)	"	216 to 217
Oomrawuttee (May)	"	None.
Varsvile Do.	"	190 to 192
Dharwar Sawginned (May)	"	268 to 270
Mangalore	"	193 to 196
Pondichee	"	193 to 196
Coompta	"	196 to 197

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1575 to 1580.

SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish...at Rs. 5-12 to 5-13 ans per cwt
Rapeseed, Guzerat... " 6-10 to 6-12
Gingelly mixed (Black and White) " 32 to 35
Nigger " 37 to 38
" 26 to 27

BULLION.

Since our last Circular our Market has been exceedingly quiet, the demand for all kinds of Silver and Gold being very limited.

The Imports which have been moderate, include the *Netherby* and the *Result*, from Australia, with £180,000; the *Etna*, with £114,841 Gold, and the *Arabis*, with £35,000, both from New York, and a very small amount of Silver from the Continent.

The Exports include the *Delta*, to Bombay and Alexandria, with £265,092, of which £235,950 Silver, and the rest Gold.

The amount of Gold sold to the Bank is £229,000. There is no demand whatever for the Continent.

Bar Silver is exceedingly dull, owing in a great measure to the announcement that the Indian Government intend drawing on India to the extent of £400,000, above the amount previously announced. The Bars by the *Seine*, have not yet been sold.

Mexican Dollars are quiet, at 5/0½, at which price those by the *Seine*, have been disposed of.

Indian Government Securities are firm. We quote:—

LONDON, *3rd April* 1862.

4 per Cents.	91 to 92
5 "	102½ to 103½
5½ "	103½ to 104½

Exchange on India is unaltered with a downward tendency. We quote:—

Bombay Bank Bills, 60 days' sight	2/01—½
Calcutta " "	1/11⅝—2/
Madras " "	1/11⅝

The following Gold Ships from Australia are now at sea:—

"Yorkshire" with	£ 52,849
"Omar Pasha" "	£ 80,298
"Marian Moore" "	£ 83,000
"Young Australian" "	£ 80,294
"Alfred "	£106,173
"Giants 'Causeway" "	£ 49,000

GOLD.

Bar Gold	77/0
Do. refinable	77/11
American Gold Coin	76/2
French do.	—
S. Amer. Doubloons	—
Spanish do.	—
Brazilian New Gold Coin	77/7

SILVER.

Fine or Cake Silver	5/1½
Bar Silver	Sales.
Do. with gold above 5 grains per lb	5/0½
Five Franc Pieces	4/11½ nominal.
Mexican Dollars	
Spanish Pillar Dollars, Carolus.	5/8—5/9
Do. do. Ferdinand	4/11½
Crusades	—

SAMUEL SMITH'S MONTHLY COTTON CIRCULAR.

11, MANCHESTER, BUILDINGS,
LIVERPOOL, *1st April* 1862.

The past month has been one of great stagnation in all departments of the Cotton trade, and after considerable fluctuations prices close at a slight decline.

Soon after the issue of my last report the news arrived in this country of the capture of Fort Donnelson and Roanoke Island, with a series of important advantages gained by the Federals. These victories produced an extraordinary effect on the New York market: the opinion sprang up there that the war was almost at an end; and that in any case supplies of Cotton from the Confederate States would soon be available; prices fell in a few days from 30 cents to 20 cents, and considerable parcels of Cotton arriving from Liverpool were forced off at the latter price, and in some cases even as low as 18 cents for middling Orleans, or scarcely half the price they stood at two months before.

These news could not fail to produce a sympathetic effect on our market, even though the public generally saw no grounds whatever for expecting an early settlement. Some timid holders became anxious to realise, and sales were pressed at ⅛d, and in some cases 1d per lb decline on the rates current a week before. Several parcels changed hands on the basis of 12d per lb for middling Orleans, and Surats were also sold freely at a full ⅛d decline, or on the basis of 8d per lb for fair Dholleras. This panic, however, did not last long, succeeding news from America showed that the South was as far from succumbing as ever; the message of Jefferson Davis, and the resolution to destroy all the Cotton and other produce that was likely to fall into the enemies hands, dissipated any hope of speedily obtaining supplies through the occupation of Southern territory, whilst the New York market rapidly recovered from its groundless panic. Holders, in consequence, withdrew their stocks, although the demand kept very small; and prices in the following fortnight recovered ⅛d of the decline in American and ⅛d to ¼d in Surats.

During the last ten days further interesting news has arrived from America:—The retreat of the Confederate army from their lines on the Potomac, the naval engagement at Fortress Monroe, and the adoption of President Lincoln's scheme to provide pecuniary aid to such States as are willing to initiate emancipation. The demand in our market meanwhile has been steadily small, ranging from 3000 to 4000 bales per week; but the tendency of American Cotton is still downwards, and my quotations show a decline of only ⅛d per lb, on those current a month ago. Surat ... the large arrivals in the last week ... sales—is rather more freely offered, ... month is scarcely ⅛d. per lb., ... dearer than the better grades. ... for Liverpool is reduced to

In Manchester, trade has been exceedingly dull during the last month, and the tendency of prices has been downwards. In spite of the small production of Cotton goods demand is not able for the present to take it off, and stocks of Goods and Yarn made from Surat Cotton, are pressing on the market without finding purchasers. Every one is struck with surprise at the long continued prostration of trade, during the past six months the production must have been decreased at least 30 per cent, and perhaps 40 percent, and though the scale of prices ruling is scarcely higher than prevailed two years ago when the demand was insatiable, yet now it is very difficult to find an outlet for the small produce of our looms. Nothing proves more clearly the extent to which over production had been carried, and the necessity of a lengthened fast, to give a healthy tone to the commercial system. One of the chief causes of depression is the disappointing news arriving from India, for the markets there still remain clogged, and the consumptive demand inadequate to take off the supplies arriving. But merchants are still more influenced by a vague feeling of uncertainty as to the duration of the American war—the frequent panics that have assailed the markets of New York and Liverpool have generated an extreme degree of caution, and the spirit of speculation which was so rampant last year has been for a long time quite extinct.

This prolonged depression in Manchester has again been leading to some restriction of the consumption, and I now reduce my estimate for the Kingdom to 28,000 bales per week, of which 8000 bales consist of American Cotton; as the weekly deliveries from this port during the month only average 21,000 bales, it is probable that the trade have now exhausted the supplies they bought in February, and are almost destitute of stock.

The prospects of our market continue as before, to be simply a reflex of the political situation of America, and, unhappily, nothing could be more unsatisfactory than that. The opinion so prevalent here in the early months of the year, that the war would conclude by summer, is fast disappearing. The important Federal successes, and the increasing preponderance of the Northern power, are dissipating the idea that the Cabinet at Washington will speedily acknowledge the independense of the South; the great perseverance and immense energy evinced on both sides excite surprise, and leave faint hopes that either party will abandon hastily the great objects for which it is struggling. The general opinion in this country still is, that the North, in spite of its great preponderance in force, will fail to re-annex the Southern, and especially the Cotton States, if the people continue unanimous in resisting, and that no Cotton in any quantity, will be obtained from the South, so long as war goes on. Still there is much anxiety felt on this subject than prevailed when the crisis commenced. Our manufacturing system has stood the shock far better than was expected; the winter has now passed without very severe distress among the operatives, and it is not thought the suffering will increase much, even if the American crop is withheld all the year.

It is evident, however that prices cannot long remain at their present level, if the war is to continue. Cotton generally, is scarcely ⅛d per lb. higher than it reached in October last, though the stock of American held in Europe is probably reduced to one-third! Even at the present small consumption, the stock is fast melting away, and there is little chance of the consumption being materially reduced further. In Manchester the extreme abstinence practised so long, must soon lead to a resumption of business, and our small stock here would feel the influence of it powerfully. Besides the export demand for the continent has been restrained to an extraordinary degree, and as it is wholly cut off from the source which usually furnishes two-thirds of its supplies, it is certain that it must soon enter our market. Then again, the Northern States must have now consumed nearly all the supplies shipped to them in January; and, unless they get Cotton free from the conquered regions of the South, which does not seem likely, they must resume their purchases here. And under these combined influences, there is little doubt that a much higher scale of prices must be reached in the summer, if the American difficulty then remains unsolved.

The export of Cotton from India is disappointing expectations. The shipments from Bombay to Europe in January and February show a deficiency of more than 60,000 bales as compared with last year, and the arrivals from the interior continue on a very moderate scale. The straggling accounts that reach us from the South give enlarged estimates of the last crop, picking in the Gulf States is said to have gone on without interruption to January, and the amount *grown* is computed generally to be in excess of 4 millions, though the largest part of it is supposed to be still unginned, and considerably damaged by exposure. The planting for the following crop is not expected to go much beyond half the usual area.

Import of Cotton into Liverpool to 28th March.

	American.	East India.	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1862	7,000	85,000	88,000	180,000
1861	891,000	55,000	54,000	1,000,000
			Decrease of Import this year	820,000

Export of Cotton in Liverpool and Outports to 28th March.

	American.	East India.	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1862	35,000	46,000	1,000	82,000
1861	40,000	48,000	2,000	90,000
			Decrease of Export this year	8,000

Stock of Cotton in Liverpool 28th March.

	American.	East India.	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1862	144,000	181,000	75,000	400,000
1861	768,000	97,000	55,000	920,000
			Decrease of Stock this year	520,000

Import into Havre. Deliveries from Havre. Stock in Havre, 28th March 1862..... 78,000
" " 1861..... 253,000

Deliveries for Consumption from Liverpool to 28th March.

	American.	East India.	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1862	107,000	163,000	50,000	320,000
1861	446,000	39,000	39,000	535,000
			Decrease of Delivery this year	215,000

Average weekly delivery for Consumption from Liverpool to 28th March.

	American.	East India.	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1862	8,000	13,000	4,000	25,000
1861	35,800	2,200	8,000	41,100
			Decrease of Weekly delivery this year	16,500

Estimated Real Consumption of Great Britain at this date.

	American.	East India.	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1862	8,000	16,000	4,000	28,000
1861	41,500	3,000	3,500	48,000

Cotton afloat for Liverpool 28th March.

	American.	East India.
1862	Nil	210,000
1861	218,000	245,000

Quotations for Cotton, 1st April.

	1862. Ordinary.	Middling.	Fair.
Orleans American	10¼	12¼	13⅛
Mobile American	10¼	12⅝	13⅛
Uplands American	10¼	12¼	13
Ginned Dhurwar Surat	...	...	10½
Broach Surat	...	...	9¼
Dholleras Surat	...	...	8¼
Oomrawuttee Surat	...	...	8¼
Compta Surat	...	...	8¼
Pernam	...	...	13
Egyptian	...	...	12½

	1861. Ordinary.	Middling.	Fair.
Orleans American	6½	7¾	7⅞
Mobile American	6	7¼	7⅞
Uplands American	6	7¼	7⅞
Pernam	...	...	9
Egyptian	...	...	8¼

SAMUEL SMITH,
Cotton Broker.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Offices—No. 39, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.	0 1d.	per Rupee.
4 Do. at 2s.	0 1d.	"
3 Do. at 2s.	0 0d.	"
2 Do. at 1s.	11 3d.	"
1 Do. at 1s.	11 3d.	"
On demand at 1s.	11 3d.	"

All drafts to be paid for on delivery, at the Bank's Office.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED DEPOSITS, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	4	per cent.
Do.	6 do.	5 "
Do.	12 do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

February 10th, 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0¾. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged. On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business.....10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays.....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 10th January 1862. Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" 3 do.	2s. 0d.	do.
" 2 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
on demand	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Scotland do.		
On Ireland do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s. 11¾d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards.....2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 24th March 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
" 3 do.	2s. 0d.	"
" 2 do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
" 1 do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
" On demand do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
On Scotland do.		
On Ireland do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	1s. 11¾d.	"

Drafts at 8 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of 1 per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Paid Bills, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares 1 per cent.

HARRY JOHN,
Bombay, 3rd January 1862. Agent.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMBITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG AND SINGAPORE.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £3,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments:—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches).

THE BOMBAY BANK will make advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0½d.
" 4 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.
" 3 months' sight	1s.	11¾d.
" 2 months' sight	1s.	11¾d.
" 1 month's sight	1s.	11¾d.
" On demand	1s.	11¾d.
On Scotland		
On Ireland		
Circular Notes	1s.	11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsar, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited on the Deposits accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Paid Bills, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares 1 per cent.

Bombay, 3rd January 1862.

HARRY JOHN,
Agent.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
April 25	Colonist	Gibson	Liverpool.
	Governor Higginson (s)	Greig	Kurrachee.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamer *Governor Higginson*, to Kurrachee.—Cornet R. C. Smith; Mr. Phillips, and 2 children; Ensign J. T. Goulson; Mr. H. Erskine; 2 Misses Rosetti; Miss Ashworth; Mr. and Mrs. Harrison; and 18 natives.

Commenced Loading.

The steamer *Coringa*, for Malabar Coast, began to load yesterday.

IMPORT MANIFEST.

From Calcutta.

D. D. Brabant Faust Barry.—49 bundles Twine, 6 boxes Nutmegs, 17 bales Jute, 813 bales Gunnies, 7,819 bags Rice, 2 kegs Tobacco, 4 packages Goorakoo, 1 package Bed, 2 chests Sundries.

From Liverpool.

Floating Light.—502 tons and 16 cwt. Coke, 25 casks Sulphate of Copper, 71 packages Anchors, 47 bags Fire Clay, 29,642 Bricks, 125 barrels Lead Ore, 420 barrels Green Copperas, 10,964 packages Iron, 1,651 bars Railway Iron, some packages of Machinery and of Merchandise.

From London via Cape.

Countess of Scarborough.—3697 bundles Iron.

From Denkerque.

Napoleon III.—Cargo Ballast.

From Aden & Suez.

Steamer *Jeddo.*—1041 boxes Specie, 615 packages Coffee, 2 cases Silk, 17 packages Stores, 25 kegs Flour, 657 packages Cotton Seed, 45 packages Merchandise.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, Friday, 25th April 1862.

For London.

Morayshire.—59 bags Saltpetre, 75 cwt., G. Burstall and Co.

Rob Roy.—2 boxes Sandlewood Oil, 102 lbs., Ewart Latham and Co.; 33 cases Olibanum, 74¼ cwt., Ebram Ramjee.

Pride of the Ocean.—47 pieces E. Teeth, 30 cwt. 21 lbs., Mohunjee Narronjee; 42 bles Munjeet, 147 cwt., Mohund Ayeb.

Owen Glendower.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Courjee Ludha; 103 robins Black Pepper, 178 cwt. 2 qrs. 6 lbs., Souza Pintoo and Co.

Lobelia.—Loose Hemp, 76 cwt., Alladin Hubib; 70 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., Robert Frith and Co.; 90 cases Olibanum, 194 cwt., Cassom Akoob; 52 bales Munjeet, 1803 cwt., Delaverally Nusroodin.

Ramillies.—162 bales Munjeet, 565½ cwt., Runchordass Canjee.

For Liverpool.

Africa.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Mungesh Pandoorung; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., 60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Dewjee Vurria.

North.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Courjee Ludha; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee.

Venus.—25 bales Cotton, 87 cwt. Doongersy Gangjee; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Lawrence and Co.

Sir J. Mandeville.—517 bags Saltpetre, 900 l. maunds. Viaram Kessowjee.

Maha Rance.—1 bale Wool, 3 cwt., Hajee Esac and Co.

Algerine.—48 bales Munjeet, 163½ cwt., Jewraz Luckmidass and Co.

Macduff.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie Steart and Co.; 1,525 bundles Cole Yarn, 175 cwt., Moteechund Dhurumay and Co.; 350 bales Cottoin, 1,225 cwt., Nusserwanjee Manockjee.

Admiral.—205 bales Cotton, 717½ cwt., P. and D. F. Cama and Co.

Agenoria.—210 bales Cotton, 735 cwt., Ootumchund Cullianjee.

Brunelle.—10 bales Cotton, 35 cwt., Ruttonjee Nesserwanjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., S. Tyebjee and Co.

Americana.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., 40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Courjee Ludha, 85 bales Cotton, 297½ cwt., Muthooradass Soorjee; 225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., Dadabhoy Jamsetjee; 110½ bales Cotton, 386½ cwt., Lildhur Vusunjee.

Anna Dorothea.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Leggatt and Co.

Chance.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Nuthoo Lalljee and Co.

Etna.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Lalchund Ootumchund; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Dyaltram Buchanund.

Morning Star.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Damjee Goculi; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Damjee Goculi.

Chickasaw.—75 bales Wool, 225 cwt., Meerchund Roopchund; 80½ bales Cotton, 282 cwt., Nanjee Mudonjee.

Beelooches.—225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., Ootumchund Cullianjee.

Granada.—125 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Poonsee Vellji & Co.

Brainly Moore.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Merwanjee Framjee.

Knight.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., P. and D. F. Cama and Co.; 225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., Luximichund Nursedass Sons.

Carolint.—400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Brown Clough and Co.

James Russell.—1 bale Wool, 3 cwt., Cullinajee Petamber; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie Steuart and Co.

Admiral.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., D. Byramjee.

Jane Blythe.—7 bundles Goat Skins, 1,400 pieces, A. Bell and Co.

Prudhor.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie Steuart and Co.

Pivotie.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie Steuart and Co.

Americ.—4 bales Cotton, 14 cwt., Bomonjee Khodadad Brandy.

Derigo.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Dhunjee Natha.

Adriatic.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Leckie and Co.

For Havre.

Fairlie.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Woomersy Velljee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., S. Tyebjee and Co.

Pescatore.—120 bags Pepper, 139½ cwt., 18 bags M. Coffee, 21½ cwt., P. Mealhi and Co.

For Hull

Carolina.—1,003 bags Linseed, 1,750 cwt., S. Burstall.

For Bordeaux.

Colportage.—210 bags Black Pepper, 36½ cwt., J. Sigg and Co.

For Marseilles.

Steamer *Behar.*—1 parcel Sundries, P. Mealhs and Co.

For Suez.

Steamer *Behar.*—1 bundle Silk, 194 lbs., H. A. Rosen Belasco.

Steamer *Satellite.*—6 bundles Silk, 340 lbs., Mirza Mahomed Shirazee.

For Southampton.

sureas the water ebbs, never fail to regale one's olfactory nerves. What is the cause of this unsatisfactory state of things? It seems to be simply because all the houses in Bombay, with very rare exceptions, belong to Natives, so that they have the monopoly, and Europeans are quite at their mercy. There are scarcely any Europeans who invest their money in houses, for the simple reason that they have not yet learnt to look upon India as their home. They come out here to try their luck at a good market, as it were; if they succeed in making a good bargain and acquiring a competence, they seldom think twice about betaking themselves to the genial clime of their native land to enjoy it in peace and comfort. But making due allowance for this lingering feeling of expatriation so difficult to eradicate, those who can afford it ought for economy sake to build or purchase their own houses. What, however, are they to do who are engaged in the humble spheres of life, who have been blessed with no wealth, and possess nothing beyond their bare pay? These form the majority of the community, and it is these who find it difficult "to make both ends meet." We see but one remedial measure which can meet the difficulty and remove the evil under which they groan. Let them exert themselves, with the assistance of some of the richer members of the community, to organise Building Societies, and have suitable edifices erected in different parts of the island. There is no want of house-room. The Esplanade will very soon be eligible, now that we expect the ramparts to be levelled with the ground. There is plenty of "waste land" in Colaba, Girgaum, Mazagon and Parell. Why might they not try to utilise the Byculla Flats? That it is low, and swampy during the monsoon, is no objection at all, for engineering skill can overcome any difficulty, and make a desert bloom into a garden. Why may not our local engineers and architects take heart from the example of the sedulous and patient sons of Holland, who have succeeded in "scooping out an empire" from the broad ocean, and have thus "usurped the shore."

"There the pent ocean, rising o'er the pile,
Sees an amphibious world beneath him smile:
The slow canal, the yellow-blossom'd vale,
The willow-tufted bank, the gliding sail,
The crowded mart, the cultivated plain—
A new creation rescued from his reign."

Until some such measure as we have suggested above is carried into execution, we cannot hope for better things, we must be content to be galled by the yoke of the oppressor. The occasion calls for the putting forth of our energies in this direction. For while rents have risen three-fold, the salaries received by Europeans, whether in Government or private employ, have remained stationary, just as they were in the golden days of cheap houses, cheap provisions, and no taxes. So that while Government and moneyed men have scarcely been affected by the general rise of the market, private individuals have been the victims. India is no longer the fairy-land of our forefathers. We see nothing of its far-famed "pagoda-trees", "trees of life, with fruits of gold."

THE Chief of the Calcutta Military Finance Department, Colonel Balfour, seems to have adopted the principle, that every one should be esteemed a rogue until he can prove himself honest, or some principle as unamiable as that. In the case of Natives, we have seen him outspoken; no Native can be trusted by the Chief to give a faithful report of the rates prevailing in the markets. Subordinates generally are not trustworthy in the financial estimation; so that what with the Native on the one hand and the subordinate on the other, the Executive Commissariat Officer is between two fires. But the Officer must not imagine that because he is thus cautioned against the dangers of the rock and the whirlpool, he himself is trusted by the Chief. We have already produced instances in which he has taken advantage of his position to insult members of the service, commissioned officers we mean; and we have also seen various modes direct and indirect in which the insult has been given. The cases heretofore adduced were for the most part, if not wholly, individual; the one we intend now to produce is general. The subject that gave rise to the present insult was the old stumbling-block of the Chief-contracts. In the 33rd paragraph (the Chief does deserve credit for being long-winded) of the Proceedings of the Military Finance Department, No. 3482, dated 14th January 1861, he writes—"The Commission are far from agreeing with Colonel McColly, that rules for the management of contracts should be few, and of a general nature; leaving their spirit and intention to be carried out by the intelligence and discretion of the Agents concerned." It was superfluous for the chief to raise formally his dissentient voice against the views of Colonel McColly, because the Colonel wrote as a gentleman should write, an achievement almost impossible to the Chief. Every body, save his nocturnal emanuensis, must by this time be fully alive to his seeming antipathy to what is suave and amiable. Not content, however, with a general expression of dissent, the Chief must characteristically and insultingly explain his reasons; he continues—"If upright and intelligent Officers were always to be found in the right place, the Commission would rather rely on their judgment than on rules of the kind indicated; but such Officers may not necessarily be available." This we conceive to be a slur on the whole of the Indian military Commissioned officers, save and except the Chief. He doubtless thought himself one of the "such Officers;" and we will add that he is doubtless a non-such officer, which is saying a great deal but not too much. "Upright and intelligent Officers" are in the financial estimation scarce birds; and we do not marvel at it, on the principle that men, good or bad, are apt to give credit for their own sentiments to others; if their own sentiments are bad, those of the others are bad, and the contrary. Men who have bad inclinations are very difficult to persuade that their neighbours have not the same vicious bent; and the suspicion, false though it be, tends to confirm the suspecter in his bad thoughts and practices. On the other hand, it cannot have escaped notice, that he who gives credit for uprightness to the actions of his neighbours, when nothing to the contrary appears, is invariably found to be himself an upright person. We have no wish, however, to impugn the uprightness of the chief with regard to his intentions; but we do wish to impress upon him that a scarish what judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged; and with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again." The chief has, nevertheless, been known to impugn officially the intentions and actions of men whose minds were infinitely better morally balanced than his own. Besides, he has been known to do, in gross ignorance, or under a lamentable obtuseness of moral feeling, what few educated gentlemen would venture or feel inclined to perpetrate. One of his latest acts was to communicate how faith might be broken with a contractor, without reference to any fault on his part; and this communication was made with the air of one who had found "a mare's nest," to gentlemen, the Commissaries General of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and others. Yes, he had actually made the discovery, and proclaimed it in shabby lithography, that if you had contracted to receive certain quantities of a given article at fixed rates, you were legally at liberty to supply yourself elsewhere with the said article, and that the contractor had no legal remedy, except in case of fraud. This we believe to be low morality, or rather immorality; a bad thing to inculcate upon the minds of young gentlemen, but which will fall harmlessly, no doubt, upon the minds of the right principled gentlemen to whom the information was tendered. But, lest we should be thought to be dealing unfairly with the character of the financial Pope of Calcutta, who thinks it legal to break faith with contractors, we had better quote his own words which are contained in a communication No. 7631, dated 26th March 1862 to the functionaries aforesaid. In the first paragraph, the query is thus stated—"Whether the fact of an Executive Officer having entered into a contract with any person for the supply of any particular article, would preclude that officer from obtaining such an article elsewhere." It will be observed that there is no allusion to the contractor's having failed to make the supplies stipulated for. The moral obliquity which must have warped the mind of him who could make such an enquiry is most astonishing. The answer to the query is embodied in the second paragraph, which says, "It will be observed that the advocate General states, that so far as the question of law is concerned, he is clearly of opinion that an Executive Officer under such circumstances, would not in any way be precluded from obtaining the article elsewhere, either by private bargain, or contract or advertised tender, unless it was particularly stipulated in the Bond, that he bound himself not to contract for or purchase, from any parties, the article, until the expiration of the contract entered into." The words so far "as the question of law is concerned" may be taken to imply, that, in equity the setting aside the contract would be wrong; or that, although the "law" might overlook the criminality of the proceeding, it would be unbecoming the character of a gentleman to avail himself of rights which though legal were not strictly honest. The words, "under such circumstances" imply that in the original query there were some circumstances stated which in the letter under notice are omitted. If it be so, the letter is not a safe guide to Executive Officers, because it leaves them under the impression that they may unconditionally and with law on their side set aside a contract; whereas, it may be, that the legality of the matter depends entirely on those unspecified "circumstances." That such is the case, we are disposed to believe from the fact that the rights of the unoffending contractor have always been recognised in the Supreme Court of Bombay, though there might be in the contract no stipulation that the Executive Officer should not purchase elsewhere. The omission from the letter of the "circumstances" alluded to, we will not designate a suppressing of the truth, but we do maintain that the suppression, whether wilful or not, is calculated to mislead the unwary mind, and that it gives both the letter and the author of it an ugly moral aspect. As Englishmen and gentlemen we are ashamed of it, coming as it does with an official sanction. Not so the chief; he evidently glories in it. Not content to allow the legal opinion to have its due weight alone, he must needs add in his usual self-sufficient way some "wise saws" of his own by way of supplement; and accordingly he holds forth in the third paragraph thus, "Indeed I would add, that were the law different on this point, it would seriously compromise the interests of the state, inasmuch as it would enable every contractor to supply fixed quantities of certain descriptions of articles at specified rates, to secure a monopoly of the supply of all articles of that description which the exigencies of the service might call for in excess of this contract, and thus convert into a series of monopolies every case of simple contract." This is written with the accustomed clearness of the chief's composition: can any one tell us what it means? One thing we infer from it is that it would seriously compromise the state, if to keep faith with contractors were rendered compulsory by law. Our opinion is different. We hold that the state will be sadly compromised when contractors discover that their engagements with the Government are not protected by law. But they are so protected on this side of India; and no Government servant here seems to have any apprehension of evil to the state arising from the confidence with which that equitable law inspires the Government contractor. We look upon the letter, then, from which we last quoted, as an iniquitous document; and we regard the transmitting it to Government Officers as a gross insult to them, inasmuch as it takes for granted that they are desirous of setting aside contracts, and will be glad to know that they can do so with impunity. The truth is that they are, as gentlemen must be, ashamed of the letter, and regard the distinction which the Chief has been pleased to confer upon them as no compliment to either their morals or their intelligence.

LOCAL.

THE Convocation of the University of Bombay for conferring degrees is postponed till Monday next of 5 P. M. It is expected that Sir Bartle Frere will preside on the occasion.

THE following notice was issued yesterday from the Master Attendants' office:—

"The masters of the several merchant vessels in Port, are warned of the necessity of keeping a clear *Hawse* at this season of the year, and of having their sheet cable bent to the anchor.

Their attention is also called to paragraph 2 of clause 1, and to clauses 3 and 7 of the amended Port rules.

Vessels requiring to be removed are directed to forward a written application to that effect to the Masters Attendant's office, without delay; failing to do so prior to the 1st May, on or after that date they will be charged Pilot's attendance."

THE following is a list of Passengers, proceeding by the P. & O. Co's steamer *Behar*, Captain G. S. Brooks, for Aden and Suez, tomorrow at 5 P. M:—

For Suez.—General Le Grant Jacob, and servant; Mr. Thornton; Mr. Bordes; Mr. J. G. Wehner; Mr. Waterfield; Mr. R. Dougal; Sir Charles Nicholson; Count Hogendorf, Lady and daughter; Mr. F. White; Colonel Kirby.

For Malta.—Mr. and Mrs. Loughnan; Miss Loughnan; Captain Heathcote.

For Alexandria.—Mr. Cason; Mr. Darlang; Mr. and Mrs. Cork; Mr. Spiess.

For Marseilles.—Mr. A. Hathaway; Mr. Anstey; Major Goldsmid; Captain W. Waddington; Mr. E. D. Sassoon and two servants; Mr. R. D. Sassoon, and child; Mr. Ramsey; Mr. Cowasjee Shapoorjee; Mr. Shapoorjee Manockjee and a servant; Captain Wright; Lieut. Colonel Macintyre; Major Stewart.

For Southampton.—Mr. Taylor; Colonel and Mrs. Marriott and child; Mr. and Mrs. Mackinnon; Mr. and Mrs. Fleming, child and servant; Mrs. G. C. Ross, Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, two sons and two daughters; Miss Cursetjee Cama; and a servant; Mr. Twyford; Mr. Harrison; Lieut. R. G. Hurlock; Captain and Mrs. Jones and two children; Colonels and Mrs. Travers; Bombardier Elliot; Mrs. Thorne, two infants and a European servant; Mr. Blackett; Surgeon Major Durham; Mr. Johns; Mrs. Burne and child; Colonel Willby; Lieut. Murphy.

OUR OVERLAND SUMMARY is now ready for delivery. The following is a list of its contents:—

- Lists of Passengers.
- Latest Intelligence.
- Heads of Intelligence.
- General Summary of News.
- Bombay:—Local.
  - Miscellaneous News.
  - Grant Medical College.
  - Bombay Mechanics' Institution.
- Original Correspondence.
- Topics of the Time.
  - Our Coolies abroad.
  - Censorship of Native Literature.
  - Value of English Books in India.
  - Grant Medical College.
  - Religious Endowments by Government.
  - Persian War.
  - The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal on the Governor General.
  - The Maharaj Libel Case.
  - Report of the Cultivation of Cotton in Oude.
  - Irrigation.
  - Sir Charles Wood and Indian Taxation.
- Reduction of Duties.
- Persians in Afghanistan.
- Indian Cotton.
- Regeneration of India.
- Indian Intelligence.
  - Bengal.
  - Sylhet.
  - North West Provinces.
  - Cabul.
  - The Punjaub.
  - Oudh.
  - Madras.
  - Cashmere.
  - Cossyah Hills.
  - Central India.
  - Dacca.
- The Bombay Services.
  - Appointments and Promotions, Leave, &c. &c., in the Civil, Military, and Naval Departments.
- Commercial Gazette.
  - Report on the Bombay Market.
  - Bombay Price Current.
- Shipping Intelligence.
  - Vessels in Bombay Harbour.
  - Arrivals and Departures, with Lists of Passengers.
- Births, Marriages, & Deaths.
- Advertisements.

Also the BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT published at this office, is now available.

PROGRAMME of Music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor on the Esplanade this evening:—

March.
Overture, "Raymond" ..... *Thomas.*
Waltz, "Die Werber" ..... *Launer.*
Selection, "Das Nachtlager in Granada" *Kreutzer.*
Selection, (2nd part of) Elisire D'Amore" *Donizetti*
Quadrille, "La Belle Orientale" ..... *Lamothe.*
Galop, "Wodden Vale" .....

WE are happy to hear that the Grattans have at length completed their arrangements in regard to Company, &c., so as to enable them to give their promised performance on Monday next. As there is little doubt of the Histrionic talents of both Lady and Gentleman, combined with their band of supporters being most excellently trained; we trust that the public will reward their laudable efforts to amuse the dull monotony of "Bombay" with a higher class of Dramatic entertainments that has been but seldom witnessed here—with a bumper House.

PROSPECTUS OF A NEW WORK, IN MARATHI, ON BOMBAY.—The Island of Bombay in superficial extent is small, but it is so greatly distinguished by its rapid increase in population wealth, commerce, literature, and all the useful arts, that every thing connected with its history and progress must be a subject of daily increasing interest. The author of this work, for which the patronage of the reading public is solicited, has, on not a few former occasions, had gratefully to acknowledge the favorable reception given to the humble efforts of his pen; and he is encouraged to hope that this will be as favorably received. It is a work in Marathi on—"BOMBAY PAST AND PRESENT" and contains a topographical and historical account of Bombay. The book will consist of about 400 pages octavo and will be bound in an embossed cover with a map of the Island of Bombay as a frontispiece. The price to subscribers will be three Rupees and to non-Subscribers three Rupees and a half.

In laying this prospectus before the public, especially before the Marathi reading community, the author solicits their patronage to enable him to carry the work through the press.

24th April. GOVIND NARAYAN.

We strongly recommend that liberal patronage should be bestowed by the community on the work above described. We are happy to be able to state that the Director of Public Instruction has subscribed for a hundred copies, and the Educational Inspector, Central Division, for an equal number. Moreover, the work has been submitted to Rao Saheb Mahadeo Govind Shastri, than whom no one is better able to judge of its merits, and he has given a most favorable opinion of it. All this bespeaks the real excellence of the work. Mr. Govind Narayen is not "to fame unknown" as an author: he is indeed most favorably known as a writer of purest sentiments, of most practical sense, and of a classical style. The work is ready for publication, and subscriptions are necessary to enable him to carry it through the press.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA.

PRIZE FOR ESSAY ON COTTON CULTURE.

To any person who shall produce, on or before 2nd last May 1862, an approved Essay on the Culture of Cotton in India from Foreign Seed, the sum of one thousand Rupees, and the Gold Medal of the Manchester Cotton Supply Association.

RULES FOR COMPETITION.

1. The Essay must be of a practical character containing the results of the Writer's own observations or experiments, and not merely a compilation from books.

2. The copyright of the Essay, to which a premium shall be awarded, shall become the property of the Society, for publication in their *Journal* or otherwise.

3. The Society are not bound to award a prize unless they consider the Essay deserving of it.

4. In all reports of experiments the expenses shall be as accurately detailed as practicable.

5. The pound avoirdupois and the Company's Rupee are the only weight and currency in which calculations are to be made.

A. H. BLECHYNDEN, Secretary.

Calcutta, April 1861.

ANNEXATION OF NORTH CANARA.

(From the Calcutta Gazette.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 25th April 1862.

The following Order made by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information:—

"Whereas, by an Act passed in the Session held in the 16th and 17th years of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, entitled 'an Act to provide for the government of India,' power was given to the Court of Directors, under the directions and control of the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India, from time to time, to make such new distribution and arrangement of the Territories subject to the government of the East India Company, among the Presidencies and Lieutenant-Governorships for the time being subsisting therein, as to them might seem expedient.

16 and 17 Vic., c. 95, s. 18.

"And whereas the said recited power is now by the operation of an Act passed in the Session held in the 21st and 22nd years of Her said Majesty, entitled 'an Act for the better government of India,' vested in the Secretary of State for India in Council.

21st and 22nd Vic., c. 106.

"It is hereby ordered, that the District of North Canara, which said District now forms a part of the Presidency of Fort St. George, shall, with the exception of the Talook of Gundapour, be detached from that Presidency, and shall be annexed to and form part of the Presidency of Bombay; the said Talook of Gundapoor remaining as heretofore a part of the Presidency of Fort St. George.

"And it is further ordered, that the aforesaid new distribution and arrangement of Territory shall take effect from such date as the Governor-General of India in Council shall by Proclamation appoint for the purposes of the 'Indian Council's Act 1861.'

C. WOOD."

India Office, London, the 28th February 1862.

The following Proclamation to which the sanction of Her Majesty has been signified by the Secretary of State in Council, as required by the provisions of Section XLIX., 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 67, is hereby made and published for general information:—

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it is declared by Section XLVII. of the Act, 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 67, that it shall be lawful for the Governor-General in Council by Proclamation to fix the limits of any Presidency, Division, Province, or Territory of India, for the purposes of the said Act: and further, by Proclamation, to divide or alter from time to time the limits of any such Presidency, Division, Province, or Territory for the said purpose, His Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council, by virtue of the authority vested in him as above, does hereby declare and proclaim that the District of North Canara, which at present forms a part of the Presidency of Fort St. George, shall, with the exception of the Talook of Gundapoor, from the sixteenth day of April 1862, be detached from that Presidency, and shall from the same date be annexed to and form part of the Presidency of Bombay for the purposes of the said Act, the said Talook of Gundapoor remaining as heretofore a part of the Presidency of Fort St. George.

By Order of the Governor-General in Council.

W. GREY, Secy. to the Govt. of India.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

Friday, 25th April 1862.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ.)

THE SHOE QUESTION. This case came on for hearing again to-day.

Mr. Acland appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Barton for the defendant.

Mr. Barton in addressing the Bench, said that before entering into his regular defence, on behalf of the accused, he would address his worship as it were in an application for a nonsuit, on the grounds that there was not a title of evidence against the accused. As to the alleged defamation, in fact there was no defamation at all, as defamation was intended under *Section* 499, and *chapter* 21 of the *New Penal Code*. His worship must remember that the chapter in question was of a highly penal nature, and must be taken in its entirety, not piecemeal, or to suit the convenience of prosecutors, but must be, and ought to be liberally construed in favor of the accused. The Section under consideration says, "whosoever by words, either spoken or intended to be read, or by visible representations, makes or publishes, any imputation concerning any person intending to harm, or knowing, or having reason to believe, that such imputation will harm the reputation of such person, is said, with some excepted cases, to have defamed that person." Now there are, said the learned gentleman, several things to be done before the conditions mentioned in that clause can be fulfilled. First of all the saying or publishing, then the intention of harming, and injuring the reputation. In this case an intention of harming Major Curtis's reputation was out of the question and preposterous. As the first letter published in the *Gazette* pointed at, and named Mr. Scott as the person who threatened Nusserwanjee Byramjee, in fact he mistook Major Curtis for Mr. Scott, clearly proving he knew not Major Curtis even by sight—for this he apologized and made all the reparation in his power to Mr. Scott. Where then was the intention deemed necessary by the code? how is what harm has the reputation of Major Curtis received? it should have been beneath him to take notice of such a letter. The learned gentleman said with all good faith, he had been badly advised in being the first to bring forward such a charge on such paltry grounds, and wished for several reasons he had not done so. Again, it was laid down in the explanation form, of the same chapter, "No imputation is said to harm a person's reputation, unless that imputation, directly (or indirectly, in the) estimation of others, lowers the moral or intellectual character of that person, or lowers the character of that person in respect of his caste or calling, or lowers the credit of that person, &c. &c." Where has any proof been given that thus it has happened to Major Curtis? where has he been injured? The prosecutor seems to think that when once a man is armed with a little brief authority, his acts must not be canvassed nor laid open to the light of day, in fact he thinks, "I am Sir Oracle. When I ope my lips, let no dog bark." Never, it is to be hoped, shall it be so, and never let it be said that the Magistrate on this Bench has been the first to send such doctrines from that chair, from whence justice and common sense have hitherto always been distributed. He therefore asked his worship to dismiss this charge at once. Again, in the first exception it was laid down "it is not defamation to impute anything which is true" concerning any person if it be for the public good that the imputation should be made or published; the learned counsel said that what was published in that letter was true and "bonafide." Major Curtis did not threaten, he said "*if you do not take off your shoes, I will not enter into your case,*" or in other words, if you do not do that which you consider a degradation, I will not see justice done you in respect of the surcharge, if this be not a threat the English language must have been long misunderstood, it was true what his client published. Major Curtis had no right to make him take off his shoes, and being true, it was for the good of the entire Parsee Community that it should be made public. Under all these circumstances, Mr. Barton asked his worship to dismiss the charge, the serious charge against his client, serious only if proved however; and not to add to the farce attempted in this Court by sending it up for the solemn mockery of a trial before twelve men who would scout it out of Court. *Mr. Barton* concluded a lengthy and able argument by calling upon his worship to dismiss the charge against his client.

Mr. Acland in reply to the arguments of the counsel for the defendant, thought that the learned gentleman must have forgotten that there was considerable difference between the wording of the old law and the *New Penal Code*; and expressed his opinion that the latter was mild in its language when compared with the other. The charge against Mr. Scott in the first letter was transferred to Major Curtis in the second one. He was of opinion that there could be no doubt that the charge was likely to injure the plaintiff in the position he occupied as a public officer under Government. It might make the Government believe that Major Curtis had been guilty of something that he should not have done. Had the defendant confined himself to the mere statement of what had occurred, as to his being ordered to take off his shoes, and not that he was threatened, it would have been a different thing altogether. A threat might mean anything. He contended that there was no threat. Mr. Barton had put it that the defendant was obliged to take off his shoes, or that his case would not be heard. If the defendant felt himself aggrieved, he could have memorialised the Commissioners or the Government, but instead of doing so, he took off his shoes. Mr. Barton said that there was no evidence against the defendant under *section* 499 of the Code, but he, Mr. Acland, was of opinion that the learned gentleman must have improperly read the section to come to that conclusion. The real question was, not whether the letter had lowered Major Curtis, but whether it was calculated to do so. He denied that what was contained in the letter in question was true. As to the defendant not being able to read and write English, it would be quite sufficient that he had authorized the letter to be written and published, to make him responsible for it. Mr. Acland concluded by expressing his opinion that he had met all the points raised by the learned counsel for the defendant.

His WORSHIP then proceeded to read through the evidence and observed that there was at first some misapprehension about the question at issue, it was thought that the sole question was the question to be decided either here or in a higher tribunal, but such was not the case. For his part he had decided long ago, and still decided that that question had nothing whatever to do with the present case, and that it should never have been entered into at all. The only question then was as to defamation, that was the only one for investigation in this place. The shoe question had been brought into the case without perhaps any one being able to obviate it. It behoved him (the Magistrate) to be most particular in the careful investigation of this case as it might probably be the forerunner of many others of a similar kind. As a Magistrate he had nothing to do with the opinions formed by the learned counsel for the defendant, with the public, or any one else in the bearing of the law. It was for him to take it as he found it. It was not for him to form or to express any opinion in reference to the sections of the Code on defamation or adultery, if they were novelties they would for a time astonish persons, but doubtless the Legislative Council had well considered them before they had made them law. His Worship was not of opinion that any particular section was intended to apply to natives only and to exempt Europeans; he took it to apply generally to both, and that there was no exception whatever intended in favor of Europeans. The great object of the Legislature was to include all persons. His Worship was understood to say that according to the exceptions laid down in the Code, it was not defamation for a person to express himself in good faith on the conduct of public servants, it was not defamation, if when any decision was given in a public Court, persons either Europeans or natives were to differ from such decision and to express themselves publicly in respect thereto. If such was defamation, the public press would often render themselves liable to prosecution. The Legislature says that any man may express anything in good faith. Therefore the question was, whether the public expression in this case on the part of the defendant, was *bona fide*, it was impossible to decide whether it was so or not by the evidence; but there was every reason to believe that it was so. As to the point raised by the learned Counsel for the defendant that the first letter did not apply to the plaintiff, he (the Magistrate) was of opinion that under the circumstances, if it was applicable to one it was equally applicable to both, and that if it defamed one it defamed both. The worthy Magistrate concluded a very able and careful investigation of the case, (so far as we could very imperfectly glean from the incessant noise that was made all the time in the street, outside the Court, by the passing continually to and fro, of the iron watering carts and other vehicles, and the continual disturbance from other causes,) by saying that he could not honestly and conscientiously believe that any defamation could be charged against the defendant in the present case, to warrant him in sending the case up to the Supreme Court. Therefore he had come to the determination to dismiss the case.—*Dismissed accordingly.*

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—CROWN SIDE.

Friday, 25th April 1862.

(BEFORE SIR M. SAUSSE, C. J.)

HABEAS CORPUS.

In Re Phillip Rivington.

In obedience to a writ of Habeas Corpus issued the previous day, the Marshal of the County Jail produced the body of Mr. Phillip Rivington, for the purpose of his being admitted to bail.

Mr. Anstey said that by the English advices received on Wednesday it appeared that the prisoner's father had protested against the payment of the two bills drawn by the prisoner, but that the prisoner had assets of his own sufficient to cover the lost amount.

The Chief Justice said that he had read over the depositions taken before the Magistrate, and it appeared to him that there was a strong *primâ facie* case against the prisoner. From the circumstances of the case, his Lordship thought the Magistrate was quite warranted in remanding the prisoner to jail. His Lordship would require heavy bails and would order that the prisoner be bound over, in his own recognisance of Rs. 20,000 and two sureties of Rs. 10,000 each, to appear on his trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

Mr. Anstey said that Mr. G. Foggo, of Messrs. Forbes & Co., and Mr. H. Forman, were ready to go bail for the prisoner, but that the amount was too large.

The Chief Justice observed that he required a large bail, in order that the prisoner might not purchase himself out of the charge. In his affidavit, the prisoner did not give a satisfactory account how he became possessed of the property of the prosecutor: neither did he mention the name of the person who is alleged to have given him the things.

Mr. Anstey said that the guilty person was a man who moved in high life, and that the prisoner at the present stage was advised by his legal adviser not to reveal the name, as it would prejudice his defence.

The Chief Justice then ordered that the prisoner be admitted to bail in two sureties of Rs. 7,500 each, and in his own recognisance of double that amount.

Mr. Kerrich, the prosecutor, hereupon requested to be informed who the person implicated was, in order that he might endeavour to obtain the stolen money.

The Chief Justice asked Mr. Anstey what objection there was in giving the name to Mr. Kerrich.

Mr. Anstey said that if the name were mentioned, it would seriously prejudice the defence, and would not help public justice.

The Chief Justice remarked that that was throwing impediment in the way of the prosecutor, who was anxious to recover his money.

Mr. Anstey said that the name will be confided to Mr. Kerrich on his pledging his honor not to give it out without the sanction of the prisoner's Solicitor.

Mr. Kerrich refused to pledge his honor to keep it secret, as it would interfere with his prosecution of the search.

Mr. Anstey then declined giving the name to Mr. Kerrich.

The prisoner was then admitted to bail, and released.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

Thursday, 24th April 1862.

(BEFORE MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE, ESQ.)

Huckma Vunna and Luckma Huckma, vs. Vishnu Bhickajee.

Mr. Barton appeared for the plaintiffs.

Dr. Reid for the defendant.

This was an action to recover Rs. 220-12-0 being the amount of principal and interest due upon a promissory note. The plaintiffs had been nonsuited on a former occasion.

Mr. Barton now appeared on behalf of the plaintiffs. The note in question was made up of former notes that had been cancelled and the absolute sum paid at the time of the making of the present note was only two rupees. Two witnesses were called who attested the note in question, as well as the writer of the note, whose evidence went to show clearly that consideration had been given and that the previous notes had been cancelled.

Dr. Reid submitted that the note was a forgery and called the defendant, who swore that he had never signed the note, or had any dealings with the plaintiffs.

Several witnesses were called, and eventually a verdict was given for the plaintiffs for the full amount with counsel's cost certified for.

SUDDUR DEWANEE ADAWLUT.

The following cases are set down for hearing in the Court of Suddur Dewanee Adawlut on Monday the 28th April 1862:—

Review of Regular Appeal No. 9 of 1861.—Khandesh—Moorarjee Teja manager of the shop of Gopaldass Tejpal *vs.* Threebhovundass Hurjeevundass manager of the shop of Atmaram Bhokundass.

Special Appeal No. 122 of 1862.—Poona—Nagoo Acbajee, deceased his son and heir Venkoo Nagash, *vs.* Trumbuk Bapoojee and Narayen Visajee.

Special Appeal No. 4354.—Konkun—Mhadalset, deceased, his heir Ramchundro shet bin Govind for himself, *vs.* Dushrut shet deceased his son and heir Rughoonath shet.

Special Appeal No. 4355.—Dharwar—Keshuvram bin Dulajee Marwadee, *vs.* Dhondoo Nagnath.

Special Appeal No. 4356.—Dharwar—Takappa bin Chenappa, *vs.* Satyappa bin Khundappa.

Special Appeal No. 4357.—Khandesh—Abajee Lukshmun Roolcurnee, *vs.* Dajee wjullud Chimbhoo Wanee.

INDIAN.

POONA.

POONA MUNICIPAL COMMISSION.—We annex the Balance Sheet of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Poona Municipality for the month ending 31st March 1862, which has been circulated amongst the Municipal Commissioners in conformity with Section II. Clause 6, of the Poona Municipal Rules:—

Balance on the 1st March 1862 ...			15,883 15 10
			15,883 15 10
RECEIPTS.—Municipal Fund, being the amount of Instalment received from the Municipal Toll Farmer for the month of February 1862			2,583 0 0
Municipal Fund, being the sum realized in March 1862 by the Taxes on building materials, Caste Dinners, Booths, and Platforms, obstructing Road &c., and on country Music, of every description, whilst played in the streets, as specified in Clauses 5 to 8 of Appendix B of the Municipal Rules			564 10 0
Municipal Fund, being the sum realized by the sale of Tender and other Printed Forms to contractors			0 4 0
Unadjusted Receipts, being the sum received from Contractors as deposit on the Ordinary Repairs of 1862-63			497 0 0
Unadjusted Receipts, being the sum due to an absent laborer for the month of Feb. 1862			1 5 0
Unaccounted advances, being the sum paid to a Peon on account of his pay for Feb. 1862 not finally credited			1 12 7
			3,647 14 7
			19,534 15 5
DISBURSEMENTS.—			
Unadjust Receipts, being the amount of deposit returned to Contractors whose Tenders for the Ordinary Repairs of 1862-63, have not been accepted			0 9
			290 0 0
Unadjusted Receipts, being the sum paid to an absent laborer due for the month of January 1862, who had not come before to receive payment			0 9
Establishment Office			110 0 0
Establishment Superintending			174 0 0
Establishment Aganctot			31 0 0
Establishment Fire Engine			22 8 0
Contingencies, Office			17 6 0
Contingencies, Aqueduct			14 14 7
Contingencies, Fire Engine			8 10 0
Surveying Roads &c.			3 4 9
Ordinary repairs, 1861-62 Contingencies			2 13 9
Rent for Water Cart Stalls			2 4 0
Miscellaneous			1 8 0
Rewards			40 0 0
Clearing the Ratay's Drain			9 10 0
Raising the Katraj aqueduct escapes situated without the City			130 0 0
			765 8 1
Balance on the 1st April 1862			18,768 7 4

E. E. (Signed.) H. B. GOODALL,
Clerk to the P. M. Commissioners.
JAMES MCDOUGALL,
Professor Poona College.
Chairman P. M.M. Committee.

Poona, Municipal Commrs'. Office, 13th April, 1862.

MEMORANDUM.

Besides the above Cash Balance	18,706 7 4
There are Government 5 per cent. Promissory	
Notes deposited at the Civil Treasury for	15,000 0 0
Total Balance Rupees ...	33,706 7 4

(Signed) H. B. GOODALL.
Clerk to the P. M. Commissioners.
JAMES MCDOUGALL,
Professor Poona College.
Chairman P. M. M. Committee.

—Deccan Herald. April 21.]

MR. T. C. LOUGHNAN, the Judge and Session Judge of Poona and Agent to the Sirdars in the Deccan, left this on Tuesday last, after making over charge of the office to the Principal Sudder Ameen, and of the Jail to the Huzoor Deputy Magistrate. Mr. Loughnan will proceed to England by the Steamer which leaves on Monday next. At present Mr. Loughnan is going on sick months leave, and we understand that after the expiration of that time he has no intention of returning to India, but will retire from the service. Mr. Loughnan's departure will be a loss to the Catholic community (Roman)—*Observer, April 24.*

WE regret to announce that the Cholera is increasing in the City; about a dozen deaths are reported daily.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

AFTER we had published our Extra with the summary of Mr. Laing's financial statement yesterday afternoon, we were informed that it would be impossible to furnish us with the revised official report in time for our publication this morning as was expected. We therefore defer our remarks upon the statement until we can lay the full report before our readers.—*Englishman, April 17.*

THOSE medical officers who, not having previously resigned the service, got the Medical Retiring Fund Annuities assigned to them in November last, and who, under ordinary circumstances in past years, would have retired on the 31st ultimo, are now holding on in expectation of the long coming retiring scheme, and its supposed liberal pensions. These officers, according to the rules of the Medical Retiring Fund, pay Rs. 250 a month forfeit to the fund, as long, after the 31st ultimo, as they continue to remain in the service.—*Id.*

DR. J. FORSYTH, Principal Inspector General, Army Medical Department, leaves for England in the P. and O. Company's Steamer *Nubia*, on the 23rd instant: after a continuous service in India of forty-two years. The medical staff officers at the Presidency were desirous of expressing their esteem for Dr. Forsyth at a parting dinner; but it was declined for reasons alike creditable to both sides; and we now hear that it is intended, as soon as Dr. Forsyth shall be out of power, to take measures for presenting him with a more lasting testimonial of good will. We should not be surprised were the government also to make some expression of its approbation as regards the departing officer; for it loses an old, and a most zealous and devoted servant, who has done his work with ability, and in the purest spirit of impartiality and integrity.—*Id.*

MYSORE.

OUR new Chief Commissioner, Mr. L. Bowring, arrived at Madras per Mail Steamer *Bengal* and is expected here daily.—*Vrittanta Bodhini, April 19.*

BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

(From the Times.)

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

AMERICA.

QUEENSTOWN, *Wednesday.*

The City of Washington, which arrived here to day, brought $229,822 in specie.

NEW YORK, *March 2 P. M.*

(PER STEAMER CITY OF WASHINGTON, *via* ROCH IN POINT.)

No further important movements have occurred on the Potomac.

No decisive result has yet attended the operations at Island No. 10.

The Federals have silenced all the guns on the upper battery, and dismounted one gun upon the island.

The Confederates are strongly fortified, with easemates to their batteries. They are supposed to have 80 guns, some of them of the largest size, and 7,000 to 8,000 men.

Twelve Confederate gunboats are reported to be below the Fort at batteries unable to get out.

The reported capture of Mr. Yancey requires confirmation.

A despatch from Nashville asserts that he has arrived at New Orleans.

The Monitor is still upon the look-out for the Merrimac.

A correspondent of the *New York Times* says that deserters report the Confederates to be evacuating Fredericksburg and preparing to burn the bridges over the Rappahannock river; also that large bodies of Confederates were going down the James and York rivers to Norfolk. The same authority says that

the figures were 731,403, The quantities taken g the same periods were llons, and 391,185 gallons

Trade, we find that in the ere 1,573 vessels employed in the tonnage of 421,877, entered inwards; whilst in the corresponding month of 1861 the number was 2,191, with a tonnage of 690,880. There cleared outwards during the same periods respectively, 2,816 ships, 754,993 tonnage, whilst in the corresponding month of 1861 there were 2,643 ships 743,798 tonnage.

In the Coasting Trade during the month of the present year, 11,423 vessels, 1,332,248 tonnage, entered inwards; and 10,709 ships, 1,259,786 tonnage, cleared outwards. In the corresponding month of 1861 the numbers were—ships 11,242, tonnage 1,308,556,; and ships 11,561, tonnage 1,331,948.

ON BOARD THE MONITOR.

(From the Globe

A letter from one of the crew of the Monitor describes the passage round from New York to Fort Monroe, and the terrible effect of a heavy sea.

"The vessel proceeded safely and confortably until the afternoon of Friday, March 11, when the weather, which had been for some hours threatening, broke into a severe gale: this the vessel itself did not mind at all, but unfortunately the pipes which led to the blowers were not quite high enough, and the water came down in torrents, entirely destroying the draught, and driving the gas in large quantities into the fire and engine-rooms. This proved nearly fatal to Assistant Engineer Campbell, and Chief Engineer Isaac Newton; both these gentlemen were taken from the fire-room insensible. The chief engineer, Isaac Newton, appreciating the urgency of the case, after being restored by a draught of fresh air, very injudiciously returned, to endeavour to do what was possible to remedy matters. He fell, overcome by the noxious gases, and was removed by a fireman. Chief Engineer Stimers now took charge, and after some hard work, the sea in the meantime subsiding, succeeded in righting matters."

Of the engagement the same writer tells us something:—

"The noise on board the Monitor was terrific,—the striking of shot against her sides and the turret, the awful noise of her own guns, the whizzing of shot over the decks, and the explosion of those enormous rifle shells when they struck, made a terrible din. When the guns recoiled the noise of the massive pendulums swinging by and closing the ports reverberated [illegible] the vessel. The men on board worked [illegible]s, covered with perspiration and begrimed [illegible]r. Once or twice during the action all hands [illegible] main brace."—*Globe, April* 3.

[illegible]nes correspondent at Turin believes that im[illegible]nges are impending in Italy. Garibaldi, he [illegible] to have scared the Emperor of the French [illegible] his calculations. "I should not [illegible] Cincinnati [illegible] at Caprera, [illegible] and may even[illegible] what soon[illegible] [illegible] generally [illegible] to M[illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] check should be [illegible] have not seen [illegible] by if some [illegible] actually been [illegible] [illegible] Garibaldi's career has [illegible] forced to my [illegible] at Parma on [illegible] day. It was said yesterday that he was to arrive at that city that very evening, but we have as yet no telegraphic confirmation of the news. All we know is that Garibaldi sent the rifle club at Parma the present of a dozen excellent English rifle weapons, and a letter stimulating the zeal of the newly-constituted association, as if he meant that his presence were no longer necessary for the propagation of the worship of the new Saint by him added to the Calendar, St Rifle *(la Santa Carabina)*, as he called it at Milan. It had been announced that Garibaldi was to go to Naples, accompanying Prince Humbert, who, as you know, has been appointed President of all the Rifle Clubs in Italy *(Societa del Tiro Nazionale)* in the capacity of first [illegible]t. But it is now confidently asserted that [illegible] given up, so far at least as Garibaldi [illegible]cerned. He has been for the last few day[illegible]h his friends harmlessly enough, and it is [illegible]ts needless to say that he would be ready to [illegible] chief once more to betake himself to his [illegible]ge. Should M. Rattazzi be so far successful movement, which has certainly alarm[illegible]rror of the French, will assume less dangerous proportions and will easily be kept within bounds.

The writer refers to a good understanding said to have arisen between Lavalette and Antonelli, and hopes that this may lead to some rational compromise.

"Mind, I do not think that all this is equivalent to any contemplated design of the withdrawal of the French garrison from Rome, or the instalment there of the seat of Italian Government: but I should not be surprised if the Papal rule were to come to an end, nevertheless, and if a municipal Government were established in the Eternal City, under Papal presidency and French protection. Any how, we are, most probably, on the eve of momentous changes.

"There is hardly any doubt but there will be a prorogation of the Chambers in the early days of next month. Parliament will certainly not sit beyond the 15th of April, and will not be again called together before the end of May."

Mexican politics have got into a more perplexed entanglement than ever. A proposed arrangement which, as a preliminary, met with the assent of all parties, is condemned at Paris and Madrid; and the French Admiral has been practically censured for having signed the convention of Soledad. France and Spain, not very harmoniously, as it would seem, are about to resume the expedition, for some objects not yet clearly specified. The oddity of the position is this, that whereas reports from Vera Cruz affirm and deny the actual embarkation of Spanish troops for Cuba, and the departure of the Spanish troops from that place, the Government of France and Spain are said to be negotiating a new convention as a basis, we suppose, for operations more accordant with their altered policy than those already accomplished. The work done, it is said, will be undone, or at least will run the risk of being undone, and for what end no one can tell precisely. So far as our own Government is concerned, we have no reason to believe that its views have undergone the slightest change. There can be no question that England will not mix herself in any recondite schemes affecting the future of Mexico. Our soldiers and ships engaged in the enterprise with definite and just objects, and any part we may in future take will be solely to secure their accomplishment. All reports, having their origin in measures of precaution contemplated from the first, are mere fancies. We shall, however, wait, with interest the next scene in which France and Spain will play a part.

ENGLISH PRESS.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

(From the Globe, April 3.)

The American war has again fallen into a state of uncertainty and confusion. The Fever and Ague flotilla has been stopped by "No. 10" Island in the Mississippi; Buell and Grant appear to be inactive in Tennessee; and the army of the Potomac, at least so much of it as is operating in Eastern Virginia, has made a promenade to Manasses and back again. The capture of Newberne by Burnside, and of New Madrid by General Pope, are items of progress, but they are of little value unless they are parts of a broader scheme. Some such scheme, we are told, is in course of execution. We hear of feints upon Norfolk, and of advances on Richmond from Fort Monroe that are to be, of the reinforcement of Burnside, and of the march of M'Clellan upon the York River. Part of the army which paid a visit to Manasses had embarked at Alexandria, and it is said that the Confederates were reinforcing Norfolk. Indeed all this is conjecture. From the midst of the confusion that prevails we may pick out a few facts.

The points occupied by the Confederates, following their line from right to left, would appear to be Fredericksburg, Gordonsville, Staunton, Chattanoga, Jackson (Tennessee), Memphis, and Island No. 10. The railway system seems to have dictated the occupation of these places. Fredericksburg is behind the Rappahannock, and connected by rail with Richmond. Gordonsville is behind the Rapidan and near the sources of York River, and in direct railway communication with Richmond on one side and Staunton on the other, and also through Lynchburg with Chattanoga. The last named place is or was united by rail with Memphis; and Jackson is on a railway in direct communication with Memphis, New Orleans, and Mobile. Of course all these points are united by telegraph. Beauregard is at Jackson, in the very centre of Western Tennessee; one of the Johnstons at Chattanoga; Jackson is at Staunton, and Smith is said to command at Gordonsville. It is obvious that this disposition of the Confederate armies gives the Confederate Government, acting on the defensive, two immense advantages, namely, that the camps can be supplied with stores and provisions by rail, and that if compelled to retire the troops, guns, and stores can be moved off by rail. At Forts Henry and Donnelson and New Madrid, at Roanoke and Winton, the Confederates had no railway in their rear, and the defeats they suffered were severe. The exception to this statement is Newberne, where instead of going off by rail to Goldsboro', the Confederates fought an action. On the Lower Potomac, where [illegible] no lines, except the branch from Brent's point [illegible]burg, they left behind many guns and [illegible] from Bowling Green and Manassas, [illegible] necessary, they carried off [illegible] the other hand, by destroying some cases the track [illegible]aries the labour of [illegible]ll, and the greater [illegible] up military [illegible]ets never [illegible] from [illegible] been able to live, and even manœuvre and fight. It is the apparent impossibility of doing in Eastern Virginia what Curtis has done in the wilds of Missouri and Arkansas, which has led to the present perplexing aspect of the war; but it may be safely predicted that until this impossibility is overcome, until General M'Clellan and his coadjutors can devise means of moving and feeding their hosts without the aid of railways, they will never reach the heart of the Southern Confederacy.

The Federal forces in Eastern Virginia are now again partly in the lines of Washington, partly transferred to Fort Monroe, and the North Carolina Sounds. In Western Virginia, General Banks has followed the Confederates to Strasburg, and if the railway has not been destroyed, he may preserve that position, but the withdrawal of the main body from Manassas leaves him practically at the head of an independent corps. On the sea flank of the Confederates, their opponents have possession of the important post of Fort Monroe, of which if they could march, great use might be made; and of the whole of the North Carolina Sounds, whence they threaten Norfolk on one side, and, on the other, by holding Newberne, actually isolate Fort Macon and Beufort, where the *Nashville* lies. We are without information respecting the whereabouts of the armies of Grant and Buell; but the presence of Beauregard at Jackson shows that no progress has been made on Western Tennessee, and probably none can be made until No. 10 Island is reduced. This island was for the moment the key of the Mississippi valley. The troops there were in an apparently awkward situation. The island lies in a bend of the river, at a point where it turns abruptly westward. At the western end, opposite the curve by which the river returns to its general southerly course, stands New Madrid, recently captured by the Federals. Retreat by water would thus appear to have been cut off, but retreat by land, after passing the branch of the river between the island and the Tennessee shore, would seem to be practicable. By holding this island, General Pope is condemned to pass his time in the swamps around New Madrid, and the Federal flotilla is prevented from descending the stream to Memphis This it is which permits General Beauregard to occupy Jackson, and collect an army there with which, if he get it, he may do some signal service. If No. 10 should fall before the bombardment maintained by Commodore Foote, Beauregard will have to think of retreat, for he would be exposed to an attack in front and both flanks, always assuming there is any thing Federal that can march in Tennessee. But he is in no great danger, because the railway in his rear would enable him to move rapidly out of reach.

The interesting question now is, how will the army in Eastern Virginia get at the Confederates? A combined operation is suggested, and said to have been contemplated. While General M'Clellan, concentrating on his left, moved upon the line of the Lower Rappahannock, the General in command at Monroe, Wool or Heintzelman, was to march towards Richmond between the York and James Rivers. This would assuredly draw the Confederates at Gordonsville to Richmond, and might compel the Confederates at Fredericksburg to fall back on the same place. But if the Southerns could hold the line of the Rappahannock, the Federals coming from Fort Monroe would be liable to defeat from the main body of the Confederates. The whole situation is full of difficulties, mainly because, with an enormous force, but an indifferent military organization, the Federals can't move far from their ships and railroads. Clearly, if there is any bottom in the Southerns, the war is far from over, and acting on the defensive the latter may prolong it at least until the Federals can go to work in the interior by a solid footing independently of gun, locomotives, and gunboats. But, to arrive at that pitch of excellence, we must be made on the "regardless-of-expense" system, still more lavishly than it has been.

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Messrs. J. and W. and Co. cannot give a full list of their stock as such a list would fill all the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, they have every article, a Lady or Gentleman can require for Dress, and a variety of each article; they would however, call attention to the following specialities in the Silk Department, every fancy Dress has been reduced, and Check-chene and other Silks, usually sold at Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 4-8 are now Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 3-0.

Rich Flounced Robes, Rs. 125 for ,Rs. 75, a few reduced to Rs. 50.

Light Colors, suitable for Dinner or Evening Dress. Plain Lyon's Glace, in every new color including the new Green, Magenta, Soiferino, Azaline, Mauve, Maise, Grey, Lavender, Sky, Eugenie, Pink, Crimson, Scarlet, Drab, Violet, &c., these glaces, are in demand for the next Style of Dress.

Rich Antiques, striped. Rs. 5.

Ditto ditto plain colors, same as Lyon's Glaces.

Rich White Glace, Watered Silk, Moire Antique; also Flounced Robes, and the new Broacded Festoon Robes, and the new French narrow stripe Watered Silk for Weddings.

Black Silks, plain Gross de Naples, Glace Radzimere and Barathea, Gross Royale, and the Unrivalled Gerystalize."

Every color in Sarnets, Silk Serges, Velvets and Plushes.

In the Miscellaneous Dress Department will be found the greatest variety of materials, including the richest Goods made by Grenadine, Brusseline-de-sole at greatly reduced prices; also Feathered Silks, very wide, 15 yards for Rs. 38.

Transparent Silk and Wool Checks, &c., Rs. 2-8 per yard.

Rich Chene ditto Satin Stripe, Rs. 3-8 per yard.

Mottled Mohairs, 10 annas per yard.

Checked ditto, new colors 12 as to Rs. 1-4 per yard.

Chene and Broche ditto, Rs. 1-0 to Rs. 2-8 per yard.

Black, White, and Fancy Grenadines, Rs. 1-12 per yard usually sold at Rs. 2-12.

All colors in small Stripe and Check Silk Gauze.

French Barages Rs. 20 to 40, richest and newest, a few of last season's reduced, Rs. 6 to Rs. 20; Warm Dress for ladies proceeding to Europe, in every new material and color: the best French Merinoes, in every color, Coburgs Alpacas, Norwich Lustres, plain figured Check Striped and Cross-over Challis; Plain French Llamas, Plain Barages, black and colored; French Printed Muslins, new colors, striped, checked, trailspot, cluster, and every possible style, from 8as to Rs. 2 per yard; richest Flounced and other Robes, reduced Rs. 15 to 25; English Muslins from 4 annas and Robes from Rs. 6-8, fast colors; best Printed Cambrics 8as. to 12as., and Clan *Tartans*, all Wool, double width, Rs. 5-8 and Rs. 6-8.

SHAWLS AND MANTLES.

The new Grenadine Shawl, all Silk, without fringe, Rs. 18-8, all new colors.

Richly Embroidered Cashmere, trimmed with Spanish Lace

Colored Llama Long Shawls, beaded and Silk traced, Rs. 28.

Grenadine ditto, Magenta stripes, Rs. 28.

Barege Striped, bound with Silk, Rs. 28.

Do. Black, ... from Rs. 32.

Long Wool Shawls, plain colors, Claus.

Shepherd and Fancy Plaids. Rs. 15 to 40.

Paisley and French Long Shawls, Imitation of Cashmere, ...

New Silk Mantles.

Plain Black Glace, from Rs. 15 to 50.

The Paletot Amazon, half fitting to the Waist; wide hanging Sleeves, richly trimmed from Rs. 35.

The "Paletot Empress," and "Empress," of cloth, Cashmere, Grenadine—and other light materials, are special favorites, from Rs. 21.

The new Arab Burnous at Rs. 22-8, will be found useful and Lady-like.

New Paletot of thin Black French Cashmere; also Grenadine, with wide Sleeves, and pleated at the back.

The Garibaldi Shirt, is found to be indispensable, by Ladies going home, made in warm material; in thin Cashmere, and other textures; it is rapidly becoming a general favorite.

The Zouave Jacket and Vest in Black Glace and other materials richly braided, from Rs. 21.

BONNETS AND HATS.

New Paris Bonnets, in Crape, Tulle, and Lace.

The latest patterns in Crinolines, trimmed to order.

White French Leghorns.

White and Black Straw, all qualities.

Orders taken for any description of Bonnet.

Beatrice, Empress, Tudor, Egerton, the favorite Cleopatra, and other new shape Straw Hats.

Ladies' Ventilated Riding Hats, in Felt, new shapes, for protection from the sun. The above trimmed in any style; two modes of trimming, are special favorites.

Boys' and Girls' Hats, all the new shapes in Felt, Chinchilla, and Straw.

An immense variety of the newest and best French Flowers. Head Dresses and Bouquets for evening wear, also Bridal Wreaths—all colors in Ostrich and other Feathers.

New Skeleton Crinolines, 20 to 40 springs every spring warranted.

Invisible, Braid, and Chenille Hair Nets.

Princess, and Scarboro Rolls for the Hair.

French Fans, suitable for presents Rs. 4-8 to 80.

Trimmings of every description.

Quilted Ribbons, all shades and widths; every width and color in Bonnet and Dress; trimming Ribbons.

FAMILY MOURNING.

Every requisite in stock, and orders executed on the shortest notice.

In the Domestic Department, will be found a large variety of Velvet Pile, Brussels and Kidderminster Carpets, new druggets suitable for Bedrooms, first rate in style, of thick Pile, and impervious to damp, intended for the monsoon, Carriage, Couch, and Hearth Rugs, some magnificent Medallion Centre Carpets, English and French Furniture Chintzes of the first quality, and newest styles; Damask, Lace, and Lace Window Curtains, 6 cord, Extra Twist, Mosquito Net, 3 yards wide; Cotton and Linen Sheetings, every width; Witney Blankets, from 1 yard to 3½ yards long; Toilet Covers all sizes; Table Covers, in superfine cloth and Velvet, Damask, Chintz, Toilet, Napkins, Tray Cloths, Slips, and Table Cloths from 1½ yard to 9 yards long; also Damask by the yard, in piece long enough for 200 persons; Union Damask for Couches, etc.

All Wool ditto, wide and narrow, all colors.

Flannel, wide and narrow, all colors.

Stout and fine Irish Linens from 12 as.

Watson and Co.'s Pure Longcloths, of superfine cloth and very dressing, 40 yards Rs. 12-8.

Every description of Muslin, plain checked, striped or figured for Dresses, Linings, or any other purpose.

An entirely new stock of Hosiery bleached expressly for India, warranted not to spot, in Cotton,—Balbriggan, Thread Silk, etc.

Ladies Merino Under Vests and Dresses.

Childrens' Under Vests all sizes.

Ladies,' Gentlemen's and Childrens' Gloves in Kid, Doeskin, Silk, Thread, Cloth, etc.

A quantity of Kid Gloves spotted, Rs. 6 per dozen.

"SOMETHING NEW."

Kiss me quick, Wood Violet, and every favorite Perfume of the day.

Fragrant Pills, Pomades, Cosmetiques, Toilet Vinegar, Lave der Water, Eau de Cologne.

Ladies' Boots and Shoes, from the most celebrated Paris makers, at prices usually charged in